

Red pine

Latin name : Pinus resinosa | **Family :** Pinaceae **Genus :** Pinus

RECOGNIZING RED PINE

We recognize red pine by:

- > Its scaly red to pinkish bark
- > Its dark green needles, which are shiny and fragrant, and found in bunches of two



forest service)



(Cone and needle photo: Natural resources Canada, Canadian

SITES FAVORED BY RED PINE

A light-loving species

Soils

Sandy and not very fertile

ROOT DEVELOPMENT OF THE RED PINE

- > Relatively deep and well-spread
- > Occasionally with a tap root
- > Remains stable in winds

PRODUCTIVITY OF THE RED PINE

On the average site, volumes are estimated at 330 m³/hectare at 40 years old, or 8.25 m³/hectare/year. In a dense plantation on fertile soil, the red pine yield can reach 12 m³/hectare/year.

In a natural stand, red pine forests can reach volumes as high as 350 m³/hectare at 50 years old, i.e. 7 m³/hectare/year.

GROWTH OF RED PINE

- > Rapid growth

RED PINE WOOD

Red pine wood is colored and contains more resin. This resin makes it naturally more decay-resistant, an advantage for outdoor use. Red pine is also used for poles to hold up power lines.

It is used in log constructions and the manufacture of various items. Smaller wood pieces are used for various landscaping features.

HEALTH



Redheaded
pine sawfly



Pine
shoot
borer



Annosus root and butt rot (Source: Natural resources Canada, Canadian forest service)



Scleroderris canker North American strain (Source: Natural resources Canada, Canadian forest service)

(Source: Natural resources Canada, Canadian forest service)

(Source: Natural resources Canada, Canadian forest service)